

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMITTEE

ACTION PACKET

Tuesday, April 4, 2006 10:15 – 11:00 AM

COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT

Juvenile Justice Committee

4/4/2006 10:15:00AM

Location: 214 Capitol

Print Date: 4/4/2006 11:28 am

Attendance:

,	Present	Absent	Excused
Faye Culp (Chair)	X		
Gustavo Barreiro			X
Audrey Gibson	X		
Matthew Meadows	X		
Mitch Needelman	X		
Frank Peterman	X		
Anthony Traviesa	X		
Totals:	6	0	1_

COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT

Juvenile Justice Committee

4/4/2006 10:15:00AM

Location: 214 Capitol

HB 27 : Juvenile Delinquents

	Yea	Nay	No Vote	Absentee Yea	Absentee Nay
Gustavo Barreiro			Х		
Audrey Gibson	X				
Matthew Meadows	X				
Mitch Needelman	X				
Frank Peterman	X				
Anthony Traviesa	X				
Faye Culp (Chair)	X				
	Total Yeas: 6	Total Nays:	: 0		

Appearances:

Juvenile Delinquents
William Samek, Ph.D. (General Public) - Opponent
Self
7241 SW 63rd Avenue

Miami Florida 33143 Phone: 305-552-5000

Print Date: 4/4/2006 11:28 am

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

Bill No. HB 27

COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED	- (Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(X/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	

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Council/Committee hearing bill: Juvenile Justice Committee Representative Antone offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Subsections (3) and (7) of section 985.04, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.04 Oaths; records; confidential information .--

(3) (a) Except as provided in subsections (2), (4), (5), and (6), and s. 943.053, all information obtained under this part in the discharge of official duty by any judge, any employee of the court, any authorized agent of the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Parole Commission, the Department of Corrections, the juvenile justice circuit boards, any law enforcement agent, or any licensed professional or licensed community agency representative participating in the assessment or treatment of a juvenile is confidential and may be disclosed only to the authorized personnel of the court, the Department of Juvenile Justice and its designees, the Department of Corrections, the Parole Commission, law enforcement agents, school superintendents and their designees, the principal of a private school attended by the juvenile, any licensed

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professional or licensed community agency representative participating in the assessment or treatment of a juvenile, and others entitled under this chapter to receive that information, or upon order of the court. Within each county, the sheriff, the chiefs of police, the district school superintendent, and the department shall enter into an interagency agreement for the purpose of sharing information about juvenile offenders among all parties. The agreement must specify the conditions under which summary criminal history information is to be made available to appropriate school personnel, and the conditions under which school records are to be made available to appropriate department personnel. Such agreement shall require notification to any classroom teacher of assignment to the teacher's classroom of a juvenile who has been placed in a probation or commitment program for a felony offense. The agencies entering into such agreement must comply with s. 943.0525, and must maintain the confidentiality of information that is otherwise exempt from s. 119.07(1), as provided by law.

superintendent, and the principal of a private school attended by the child, the presence of any child in the care and custody or under the jurisdiction or supervision of the department who has a known history of criminal sexual behavior with other juveniles; is an alleged juvenile sex offender, as defined in s. 39.01; or has pled guilty or nolo contendere to, or has been found to have committed, a violation of chapter 794, chapter 796, chapter 800, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0133, regardless of adjudication. Any employee of a district school board or of a private school who knowingly and willfully discloses such information to an unauthorized person commits a misdemeanor of

- (7)(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, when a child of any age is taken into custody by a law enforcement officer for an offense that would have been a felony if committed by an adult, or a crime of violence, the law enforcement agency must notify the superintendent of schools if the child attends public school, or the principal of a private school attended by the child, that the child is alleged to have committed the delinquent act.
- Notwithstanding paragraph (a) or any other provision of this section, when a child of any age is formally charged by a state attorney with a felony or a delinquent act that would be a felony if committed by an adult, the state attorney shall notify the superintendent of schools if the child attends public school, or the principal of a private school attended by the child, the child's school that the child has been charged with such felony or delinquent act. The information obtained by the superintendent of schools or private school principal pursuant to this section must be released within 48 hours after receipt to appropriate school personnel, including the principal of the public school of the child. Public and private school principals The principal must immediately notify the child's immediate classroom teachers. Upon notification, the principal is authorized to begin disciplinary actions pursuant to s. 1006.09(1) - (4).

Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 985.207, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.207 Taking a child into custody.--

(1) A child may be taken into custody under the following circumstances:

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- (a) Pursuant to an order of the circuit court issued under this part, based upon sworn testimony, either before or after a petition is filed.
- For a delinquent act or violation of law, pursuant to (b) Florida law pertaining to a lawful arrest. If such delinquent act or violation of law would be a felony if committed by an adult or involves a crime of violence, the arresting authority shall immediately notify the district school superintendent, or the superintendent's designee, of the school district with educational jurisdiction of the child and the principal of a private school attended by the child. Such notification shall include other education providers such as the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, university developmental research schools, and private elementary and secondary schools. The information obtained by the superintendent of schools or a private school principal pursuant to this section must be released within 48 hours after receipt to appropriate school personnel, including the principal of the child's public school, or as otherwise provided by law. Public and private school principals The principal must immediately notify the child's immediate classroom teachers. Information provided by an arresting authority pursuant to this paragraph may not be placed in the student's permanent record and shall be removed from all school records no later than 9 months after the date of the arrest.
- (c) By a law enforcement officer for failing to appear at a court hearing after being properly noticed.
- (d) By a law enforcement officer who has probable cause to believe that the child is in violation of the conditions of the child's probation, home detention, post commitment probation, or conditional release supervision, has absconded from

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authorities within the United States Department of Homeland

Security of any child:

1. Who is alleged pursuant to probable cause affidavit to

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have committed an act that would be crime if committed by an adult and for whom the department, after the screening required

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- lawfully present in the United States; or has determined that the child is not lawfully present in the United States.

be a crime if committed by an adult and for whom the department after the screening required in paragraph (b): is unable to

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determine whether the child is lawfully present in the United

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States; has determined that the child is not lawfully present in

2. Who has been found to have committed an act that would

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the United States; or has determined that the child is a lawful

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alien if the crime committed by the child results in

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classification of the child as a deportable alien under the

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Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952 (8 U.S.C.A. §§ 1101 et seq.), as amended or as may be amended.

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(d) The department shall maintain information collected under this subsection in a centralized database and shall establish procedures to make this information available to

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federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and the state court system.

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(e) The department shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement this subsection.

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Section 4. Subsection (11) of section 985.215, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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985.215 Detention.--

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(11)(a) When a juvenile sexual offender is placed in detention, detention staff shall provide appropriate monitoring and supervision to ensure the safety of other children in the facility.

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(b) When a juvenile sexual offender, pursuant to this subsection, is released from detention or transferred to home detention or nonsecure detention, detention staff shall immediately notify the appropriate law enforcement agency and

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school personnel at the public or private school attended by the offender.

Section 5. Subsection (4) of section 985.228, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.228 Adjudicatory hearings; withheld adjudications; orders of adjudication.--

If the court finds that the child named in the petition has committed a delinquent act or violation of law, it may, in its discretion, enter an order stating the facts upon which its finding is based but withholding adjudication of delinquency and placing the child in a probation program under the supervision of the department or under the supervision of any other person or agency specifically authorized and appointed by the court. The court may, as a condition of the program, impose as a penalty component restitution in money or in kind, community service, a curfew, urine monitoring, revocation or suspension of the driver's license of the child, or other nonresidential punishment appropriate to the offense, and may impose as a rehabilitative component a requirement of participation in substance abuse treatment, or school or other educational program attendance. If the child is attending public or private school and the court finds that the victim or a sibling of the victim in the case was assigned to attend or is eligible to attend the same school as the child, the court order shall include a finding pursuant to the proceedings described in s. 985.23(1)(d). If the court later finds that the child has not complied with the rules, restrictions, or conditions of the community-based program, the court may, after a hearing to establish the lack of compliance, but without further evidence of the state of delinquency, enter an adjudication of

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delinquency and shall thereafter have full authority under this chapter to deal with the child as adjudicated.

Section 6. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 985.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.23 Disposition hearings in delinquency cases.--When a child has been found to have committed a delinquent act, the following procedures shall be applicable to the disposition of the case:

- (1) Before the court determines and announces the disposition to be imposed, it shall:
- (d) Give all parties present at the hearing an opportunity to comment on the issue of disposition and any proposed rehabilitative plan. Parties to the case shall include the parents, legal custodians, or guardians of the child; the child's counsel; the state attorney; representatives of the department; the victim if any, or his or her representative; representatives of the school system; and the law enforcement officers involved in the case. If the child is attending or is eligible to attend public or private school and the court finds that the victim or a sibling of the victim in the case is attending or may attend the same school as the child, the court shall, on its own motion or upon the request of any party or any parent or legal guardian of the victim, determine whether it is appropriate to enter a no contact order in favor of the victim or a sibling of the victim. If appropriate and acceptable to the victim and the victim's parent or parents or legal guardian, the court may reflect in the written disposition order that the victim or the victim's parent stated in writing or in open court that he or she did not object to the offender being permitted to attend the same school or ride on the same school bus as the victim or a sibling of the victim.

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It is the intent of the Legislature that the criteria set forth in subsection (2) are general guidelines to be followed at the discretion of the court and not mandatory requirements of procedure. It is not the intent of the Legislature to provide for the appeal of the disposition made pursuant to this section.

Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 985.231, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.231 Powers of disposition in delinquency cases.--

- (1)(a) The court that has jurisdiction of an adjudicated delinquent child may, by an order stating the facts upon which a determination of a sanction and rehabilitative program was made at the disposition hearing:
- Place the child in a probation program or a 1. postcommitment probation program under the supervision of an authorized agent of the department or of any other person or agency specifically authorized and appointed by the court, whether in the child's own home, in the home of a relative of the child, or in some other suitable place under such reasonable conditions as the court may direct. A probation program for an adjudicated delinquent child must include a penalty component such as restitution in money or in kind, community service, a curfew, revocation or suspension of the driver's license of the child, or other nonresidential punishment appropriate to the offense and must also include a rehabilitative program component such as a requirement of participation in substance abuse treatment or in school or other educational program. If the child is attending or is eligible to attend public or private school and the court finds that the victim or a sibling of the victim in the case is attending or may attend the same school as the child, the court placement order shall include a finding

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pursuant to the proceedings described in s. 985.23(1)(d). Upon the recommendation of the department at the time of disposition, or subsequent to disposition pursuant to the filing of a petition alleging a violation of the child's conditions of postcommitment probation, the court may order the child to submit to random testing for the purpose of detecting and monitoring the use of alcohol or controlled substances.

A classification scale for levels of supervision shall be provided by the department, taking into account the child's needs and risks relative to probation supervision requirements to reasonably ensure the public safety. Probation programs for children shall be supervised by the department or by any other person or agency specifically authorized by the court. These programs must include, but are not limited to, structured or restricted activities as described in this subparagraph, and shall be designed to encourage the child toward acceptable and functional social behavior. If supervision or a program of community service is ordered by the court, the duration of such supervision or program must be consistent with any treatment and rehabilitation needs identified for the child and may not exceed the term for which sentence could be imposed if the child were committed for the offense, except that the duration of such supervision or program for an offense that is a misdemeanor of the second degree, or is equivalent to a misdemeanor of the second degree, may be for a period not to exceed 6 months. When restitution is ordered by the court, the amount of restitution may not exceed an amount the child and the parent or quardian could reasonably be expected to pay or make. A child who participates in any work program under this part is considered an employee of the state for purposes of liability, unless otherwise provided by law.

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- The court may conduct judicial review hearings for a child placed on probation for the purpose of fostering accountability to the judge and compliance with other requirements, such as restitution and community service. The court may allow early termination of probation for a child who has substantially complied with the terms and conditions of probation.
- If the conditions of the probation program or the postcommitment probation program are violated, the department or the state attorney may bring the child before the court on a petition alleging a violation of the program. Any child who violates the conditions of probation or postcommitment probation must be brought before the court if sanctions are sought. A child taken into custody under s. 985.207 for violating the conditions of probation or postcommitment probation shall be held in a consequence unit if such a unit is available. The child shall be afforded a hearing within 24 hours after being taken into custody to determine the existence of probable cause that the child violated the conditions of probation or postcommitment probation. A consequence unit is a secure facility specifically designated by the department for children who are taken into custody under s. 985.207 for violating probation or postcommitment probation, or who have been found by the court to have violated the conditions of probation or postcommitment probation. If the violation involves a new charge of delinquency, the child may be detained under s. 985.215 in a facility other than a consequence unit. If the child is not eligible for detention for the new charge of delinquency, the child may be held in the consequence unit pending a hearing and is subject to the time limitations specified in s. 985.215. If the child denies violating the conditions of probation or

postcommitment probation, the court shall appoint counsel to represent the child at the child's request. Upon the child's admission, or if the court finds after a hearing that the child has violated the conditions of probation or postcommitment probation, the court shall enter an order revoking, modifying, or continuing probation or postcommitment probation. In each such case, the court shall enter a new disposition order and, in addition to the sanctions set forth in this paragraph, may impose any sanction the court could have imposed at the original disposition hearing. If the child is found to have violated the conditions of probation or postcommitment probation, the court may:

- (I) Place the child in a consequence unit in that judicial circuit, if available, for up to 5 days for a first violation, and up to 15 days for a second or subsequent violation.
- (II) Place the child on home detention with electronic monitoring. However, this sanction may be used only if a residential consequence unit is not available.
- (III) Modify or continue the child's probation program or postcommitment probation program.
- (IV) Revoke probation or postcommitment probation and commit the child to the department.
- d. Notwithstanding s. 743.07 and paragraph (d), and except as provided in s. 985.31, the term of any order placing a child in a probation program must be until the child's 19th birthday unless he or she is released by the court, on the motion of an interested party or on its own motion.
- 2. Commit the child to a licensed child-caring agency willing to receive the child, but the court may not commit the child to a jail or to a facility used primarily as a detention center or facility or shelter.

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- 3. Commit the child to the department at a restrictiveness level defined in s. 985.03. Such commitment must be for the purpose of exercising active control over the child, including, but not limited to, custody, care, training, urine monitoring, and treatment of the child and release of the child from residential commitment into the community in a postcommitment nonresidential conditional release program. If the child is eligible to attend public or private school following commitment and the court finds that the victim or a sibling of the victim in the case is or may be attending the same school as the child, the commitment order shall include a finding pursuant to the proceedings described in s. 985.23(1)(d). If the child is not successful in the conditional release program, the department may use the transfer procedure under s. 985.404. Notwithstanding s. 743.07 and paragraph (d), and except as provided in s. 985.31, the term of the commitment must be until the child is discharged by the department or until he or she reaches the age of 21.
 - 4. Revoke or suspend the driver's license of the child.
- 5. Require the child and, if the court finds it appropriate, the child's parent or guardian together with the child, to render community service in a public service program.
- 6. As part of the probation program to be implemented by the department, or, in the case of a committed child, as part of the community-based sanctions ordered by the court at the disposition hearing or before the child's release from commitment, order the child to make restitution in money, through a promissory note cosigned by the child's parent or guardian, or in kind for any damage or loss caused by the child's offense in a reasonable amount or manner to be determined by the court. The clerk of the circuit court shall be

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the receiving and dispensing agent. In such case, the court shall order the child or the child's parent or guardian to pay to the office of the clerk of the circuit court an amount not to exceed the actual cost incurred by the clerk as a result of receiving and dispensing restitution payments. The clerk shall notify the court if restitution is not made, and the court shall take any further action that is necessary against the child or the child's parent or guardian. A finding by the court, after a hearing, that the parent or guardian has made diligent and good faith efforts to prevent the child from engaging in delinquent acts absolves the parent or guardian of liability for restitution under this subparagraph.

- 7. Order the child and, if the court finds it appropriate, the child's parent or guardian together with the child, to participate in a community work project, either as an alternative to monetary restitution or as part of the rehabilitative or probation program.
- 8. Commit the child to the department for placement in a program or facility for serious or habitual juvenile offenders in accordance with s. 985.31. Any commitment of a child to a program or facility for serious or habitual juvenile offenders must be for an indeterminate period of time, but the time may not exceed the maximum term of imprisonment that an adult may serve for the same offense. The court may retain jurisdiction over such child until the child reaches the age of 21, specifically for the purpose of the child completing the program.
- 9. In addition to the sanctions imposed on the child, order the parent or guardian of the child to perform community service if the court finds that the parent or guardian did not make a diligent and good faith effort to prevent the child from

engaging in delinquent acts. The court may also order the parent or guardian to make restitution in money or in kind for any damage or loss caused by the child's offense. The court shall determine a reasonable amount or manner of restitution, and payment shall be made to the clerk of the circuit court as provided in subparagraph 6.

- 10. Subject to specific appropriation, commit the juvenile sexual offender to the department for placement in a program or facility for juvenile sexual offenders in accordance with s. 985.308. Any commitment of a juvenile sexual offender to a program or facility for juvenile sexual offenders must be for an indeterminate period of time, but the time may not exceed the maximum term of imprisonment that an adult may serve for the same offense. The court may retain jurisdiction over a juvenile sexual offender until the juvenile sexual offender reaches the age of 21, specifically for the purpose of completing the program.
- (b) When any child is found by the court to have committed a delinquent act and is placed on probation, regardless of adjudication, under the supervision of or in the temporary legal custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice, the court shall order the parents of such child to pay fees to the department as provided under s. 985.2311.
- (c) Any order made pursuant to paragraph (a) shall be in writing as prepared by the clerk of court and may thereafter be modified or set aside by the court.
- (d) Any commitment of a delinquent child to the department must be for an indeterminate period of time, which may include periods of temporary release; however, the period of time may not exceed the maximum term of imprisonment that an adult may serve for the same offense, except that the duration of a

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minimum-risk nonresidential commitment for an offense that is a misdemeanor of the second degree, or is equivalent to a misdemeanor of the second degree, may be for a period not to exceed 6 months. The duration of the child's placement in a commitment program of any restrictiveness level shall be based on objective performance-based treatment planning. The child's treatment plan progress and adjustment-related issues shall be reported to the court quarterly, unless the court requests monthly reports. The child's length of stay in a commitment program may be extended if the child fails to comply with or participate in treatment activities. The child's length of stay in the program shall not be extended for purposes of sanction or punishment. Any temporary release from such program must be approved by the court. Any child so committed may be discharged from institutional confinement or a program upon the direction of the department with the concurrence of the court. The child's treatment plan progress and adjustment-related issues must be communicated to the court at the time the department requests the court to consider releasing the child from the commitment program. Notwithstanding s. 743.07 and this subsection, and except as provided in ss. 985.201 and 985.31, a child may not be held under a commitment from a court under this section after becoming 21 years of age. The department shall give the court that committed the child to the department reasonable notice, in writing, of its desire to discharge the child from a commitment facility. The court that committed the child may thereafter accept or reject the request. If the court does not respond within 10 days after receipt of the notice, the request of the department shall be deemed granted. This section does not limit the department's authority to revoke a child's temporary release

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status and return the child to a commitment facility for any violation of the terms and conditions of the temporary release.

- (e) In carrying out the provisions of this part, the court may order the natural parents or legal custodian or guardian of a child who is found to have committed a delinquent act to participate in family counseling and other professional counseling activities deemed necessary for the rehabilitation of the child or to enhance their ability to provide the child with adequate support, guidance, and supervision. The court may also order that the parent, custodian, or guardian support the child and participate with the child in fulfilling a court-imposed sanction. In addition, the court may use its contempt powers to enforce a court-imposed sanction.
- (f) The court may at any time enter an order ending its jurisdiction over any child.
- (g) Whenever a child is required by the court to participate in any work program under this part or whenever a child volunteers to work in a specified state, county, municipal, or community service organization supervised work program or to work for the victim, either as an alternative to monetary restitution or as a part of the rehabilitative or probation program, the child is an employee of the state for the purposes of liability. In determining the child's average weekly wage unless otherwise determined by a specific funding program, all remuneration received from the employer is a gratuity, and the child is not entitled to any benefits otherwise payable under s. 440.15, regardless of whether the child may be receiving wages and remuneration from other employment with another employer and regardless of the child's future wage-earning capacity.

- (h) The court may, upon motion of the child or upon its own motion, within 60 days after imposition of a disposition of commitment, suspend the further execution of the disposition and place the child in a probation program upon such terms and conditions as the court may require. The department shall forward to the court all relevant material on the child's progress while in custody not later than 3 working days prior to the hearing on the motion to suspend the disposition.
- (i) The nonconsent of the child to commitment or treatment in a substance abuse treatment program in no way precludes the court from ordering such commitment or treatment.
- (j) If the offense committed by the child was grand theft of a motor vehicle, the court:
- 1. Upon a first adjudication for a grand theft of a motor vehicle, may place the youth in a boot camp, unless the child is ineligible pursuant to s. 985.309, and shall order the youth to complete a minimum of 50 hours of community service.
- 2. Upon a second adjudication for grand theft of a motor vehicle which is separate and unrelated to the previous adjudication, may place the youth in a boot camp, unless the child is ineligible pursuant to s. 985.309, and shall order the youth to complete a minimum of 100 hours of community service.
- 3. Upon a third adjudication for grand theft of a motor vehicle which is separate and unrelated to the previous adjudications, shall place the youth in a boot camp or other treatment program, unless the child is ineligible pursuant to s. 985.309, and shall order the youth to complete a minimum of 250 hours of community service.
- Section 8. Paragraph (f) of subsection (4) of section 985.233, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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985.233 Sentencing powers; procedures; alternatives for juveniles prosecuted as adults. --

- SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES. --(4)
- School attendance. -- If the child is attending or is eligible to attend public or private school and the court finds that the victim or a sibling of the victim in the case is attending or may attend the same school as the child, the court placement order shall include a finding pursuant to the proceeding described in s. 985.23(1)(d).

It is the intent of the Legislature that the criteria and guidelines in this subsection are mandatory and that a determination of disposition under this subsection is subject to the right of the child to appellate review under s. 985.234.

Section 9. Paragraph (1)(d) and subsection (6) of section 985.308, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.308 Juvenile sexual offender commitment programs; sexual abuse intervention networks. --

- (1) In order to provide intensive treatment and psychological services to a juvenile sexual offender committed to the department, it is the intent of the Legislature to establish programs and strategies to effectively respond to juvenile sexual offenders. In designing programs for juvenile sexual offenders, it is the further intent of the Legislature to implement strategies that include:
- (d) Providing notification to the public or private school to which the juvenile sexual offender is returning, the parents or legal guardians of the victim, and law enforcement, when a juvenile sexual offender returns into the community.
- The department shall establish protocol and procedures to notify public and private schools, the appropriate law

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enforcement agencies, and the court when a juvenile sexual offender returns to the community.

Section 10. This act shall take effect October 1, 2006.

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========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ==========

Remove the entire title and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to juvenile delinquents; amending s. 985.04, F.S.; authorizing disclosure of specified confidential juvenile records to private school principals; requiring the Department of Juvenile Justice, law enforcement officers, and state attorneys to provide notice to private school principals of specified juvenile offenders; providing criminal penalties for a private school employee who improperly discloses specified confidential information; requiring principals to notify classroom teachers of specified information; amending s. 985.207, F.S.; requiring the arresting authority to provide notice to private school principals of specified juvenile offenders; requiring principals to notify classroom teachers of specified information; amending s. 985.21, F.S.; requiring the department, subject to appropriation, to establish access to federal immigration databases; requiring the department to screen each child brought into intake to determine his or her citizenship; requiring the department to screen specified children in federal immigration databases to determine citizenship and whether they are lawfully present in this country; requiring the department to notify appropriate authorities within the federal Department of Homeland Security of specified children whose citizenship cannot be determined, who are not lawfully present in this country, and who are deportable aliens; requiring the department to maintain

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)
citizenship information in a centralized database and to share
that information with specified entities; requiring the
department to adopt rules; amending s. 985.215, F.S.; requiring
detention staff to notify public and private school personnel of
a juvenile sexual offender's release; amending ss. 985.228,
985.23, 985.231, and 985.233, F.S.; providing for no contact
orders in cases where the victim and juvenile offender are, or
may be, attending the same public or private school; amending s.
985.308, F.S.; requiring notification of public and private
schools to which a juvenile sexual offender is returning;
requiring the department to establish procedures for such
notice; providing an effective date.

COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT

Juvenile Justice Committee

4/4/2006 10:15:00AM

Location: 214 Capitol

HB 403 CS: School Attendance

Print Date: 4/4/2006 11:28 am

X Favorable					
	Yea	Nay	No Vote	Absentee Yea	Absentee Nay
Gustavo Barreiro			Х		
Audrey Gibson		X			
Matthew Meadows	X		···		
Mitch Needelman	X				
Frank Peterman	· X				
Anthony Traviesa	X				<u> </u>
Faye Culp (Chair)	X				
	Total Yeas: 5	Total Nays: 1	·		

COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT

Juvenile Justice Committee 4/4/2006 10:15:00AM

Location: 214 Capitol

HB 605 CS: Public Records

Print Date: 4/4/2006 11:28 am

X Favorable With Commit	ttee Substitute				
	Yea	Nay	No Vote	Absentee Yea	Absentee Nay
Gustavo Barreiro			Х		
Audrey Gibson				X	
Matthew Meadows	X				
Mitch Needelman	X				
Frank Peterman	X				
Anthony Traviesa	X				
Faye Culp (Chair)	X				
	Total Yeas: 5	Total Nays	: 0		

HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

Bill No. CS/HB 605

COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED _____(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED _____(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION _____(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT _____(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN _____(Y/N)
OTHER

4. 4. 0 6

Council/Committee hearing bill: Juvenile Justice Committee Representative Culp offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove line(s) 157-261 and insert:

group treatment leaders, group treatment leader supervisors,
rehabilitation therapists, and social services counselors of the
Department of Juvenile Justice, the names, home addresses,
telephone numbers, and places of employment of spouses and
children of such personnel, and the names and locations of
schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such
personnel are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of
the State Constitution. This subparagraph is subject to the Open
Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and
shall stand repealed on October 2, 2011, unless reviewed and
saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

8.7. An agency that is the custodian of the personal information specified in subparagraph 1., subparagraph 2., subparagraph 3., subparagraph 4., subparagraph 5., or subparagraph 6., or subparagraph 7. and that is not the employer of the officer, employee, justice, judge, or other person

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only) specified in subparagraph 1., subparagraph 2., subparagraph 3., subparagraph 4., subparagraph 5., or subparagraph 6., or subparagraph 7. shall maintain the exempt status of the personal information only if the officer, employee, justice, judge, other person, or employing agency of the designated employee submits a written request for maintenance of the exemption to the custodial agency.

Section 2. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 119.071, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 409.2577, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

409.2577 Parent locator service. -- The department shall establish a parent locator service to assist in locating parents who have deserted their children and other persons liable for support of dependent children. The department shall use all sources of information available, including the Federal Parent Locator Service, and may request and shall receive information from the records of any person or the state or any of its political subdivisions or any officer thereof. Any agency as defined in s. 120.52, any political subdivision, and any other person shall, upon request, provide the department any information relating to location, salary, insurance, social security, income tax, and employment history necessary to locate parents who owe or potentially owe a duty of support pursuant to Title IV-D of the Social Security Act. This provision shall expressly take precedence over any other statutory nondisclosure provision which limits the ability of an agency to disclose such information, except that law enforcement information as provided in s. 119.071(4)(d) is not required to be disclosed, and except that confidential taxpayer information possessed by the

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Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

Department of Revenue shall be disclosed only to the extent authorized in s. 213.053(15). Nothing in this section requires the disclosure of information if such disclosure is prohibited by federal law. Information gathered or used by the parent locator service is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1). Additionally, the department is authorized to collect any additional information directly bearing on the identity and whereabouts of a person owing or asserted to be owing an obligation of support for a dependent child. The department shall, upon request, make information available only to public officials and agencies of this state; political subdivisions of this state, including any agency thereof providing child support enforcement services to non-Title IV-D clients; the custodial parent, legal guardian, attorney, or agent of the child; and other states seeking to locate parents who have deserted their children and other persons liable for support of dependents, for the sole purpose of establishing, modifying, or enforcing their liability for support, and shall make such information available to the Department of Children and Family Services for the purpose of diligent search activities pursuant to chapter 39. If the department has reasonable evidence of domestic violence or child abuse and the disclosure of information could be harmful to the custodial parent or the child of such parent, the child support program director or designee shall notify the Department of Children and Family Services and the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services of this evidence. Such evidence is sufficient grounds for the department to disapprove an application for location services.

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HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

Section 3. The Legislature finds that it is a public necessity that the home addresses, telephone numbers, and photographs of current or former juvenile probation officers, juvenile probation supervisors, detention superintendents, assistant detention superintendents, senior juvenile detention officers, juvenile detention officer supervisors, juvenile detention officers, house parents I and II, house parent supervisors, group treatment leaders, group treatment leader supervisors, rehabilitation therapists, and social services counselors of the Department of Juvenile Justice, the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, and places of employment of spouses and children of such personnel, and the names and 91 locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the 92 children of such personnel be made exempt from public records 93 requirements. This exemption is justified because, if such 94 information were not made exempt from public records 95 requirements, a juvenile probation officer, juvenile probation 96 supervisor, detention superintendent, assistant detention 97 superintendent, senior juvenile detention officer, juvenile 98 detention officer supervisor, juvenile detention officer, house 99 parent, house parent supervisor, group treatment leader, group 100 treatment leader supervisor, rehabilitation therapist or social 101 services counselor of the Department of Juvenile Justice or his 102 103 or her 104

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======== TITLE AMENDMENT ========= 106

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Remove line(s) 16-23 and insert: treatment leaders, group treatment leader supervisors,

rehabilitation therapists, and social services counselors 108 of the Department of Juvenile Justice, the names, home 109

Amendment No. 1 (for drafter's use only)

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addresses, telephone numbers, and places of employment of
spouses and children of such personnel, and the names and
locations of schools and day care facilities attended by
the children of such personnel; providing for review and
repeal;

COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT

Juvenile Justice Committee

4/4/2006 10:15:00AM

Location: 214 Capitol

Summary:

Juvenile Justice Committee

Tuesday April 04, 2006 10:15 am

HB 27 Favorable With Committee Substitute Yeas: 6 Nays: 0

HB 403 CS Favorable Yeas: 5 Nays: 1

HB 605 CS Favorable With Committee Substitute Yeas: 5 Nays: 0